Humbert Wolfe, L. Aaronson and E. H. W. Leonard Merrick was one of the most brilliant writers of the short story, almost worthy to be ranked with Maupassant. There is no space to do more than mention W. L. George, Stephen Hudson, Arthur Waley, Louis Golding, Gilbert Frankau, Naomi Jacob, G. B. Stern, S. L. Bensusan, and so on.

In another sphere, Philip Guedalla is one of the few contemporary historians who have learned to combine brilliance with research; L. B. Namier has set the study of English political history of the mid-eighteenth century on a new basis; and Gertrude Millin, besides being a novelist of distinction, may be said to have brought South African historical literature to maturity. In America, the number of prominent contemporary Jewish writers is too long even to catalogue; but Elmer Eice, Fannie Hurst, Ludwig Lewisohn, John Cournos, Gertrude Stein, George and Robert Nathan, Edna Ferber, Louis Untermeyer, Waldo Frank, deserve at least passing mention.

Shakespearean research should be considered the quintessence of English studies, and the contribution of Jews in this sphere has been particularly high. It was in the eighteen-eighties that Sir Sidney Lee began his series of Shakespearean studies, which culminated in his monumental *Life of Shakespeare*—rapturously greeted at the time of its appearance, and still a standard work, having passed through many editions. Yet perhaps Lee's most important contribution to English cultural life was in the capacity of Editor (previously Assistant Editor) of the *Dictionary of National*

Biography, to which he contributed over 600 biographies from his own pen, and which might not have been completed but for his systematic persistence. Israel Gollancz approached English studies in the first instance rather from the philological side, and did much work for the Early